#### The French Refugees in the North Country Relies That Recall Attempts to Abduct Napoleon From St. Helena - Titles of the "Cup and Saucer" House.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 16. Not the least interesting part of the history of the Emrare State are the annals of the region lying In the Black River Valley and along the St. Lawrence, Many episodes connected with its early settlement teem with ro mantic and historic interest. Thus, scattered through Jefferson and the neighboring counties are the crumbling walls of old mapsions which have a close association with the fortunes of the first Napoleon.

There are other relies of the same nature also. It is said that there is preserved among the descendants of the old French refugees in the town of Cape Vincent a sword which at one time was carried by Napoleon Its whereabouts is a secret, perhaps because it is supposed to have been taken from the famous old "Cup and Saucer" house in the confusion attending its burning in

Mrs. Eliza Fraser of the same town pos sesses a number of relics which have especial interest as they recall the story of attempts to rescue Napoleon from St. Helena. That story is one of the traditions of the region. If it is not altogether complete, that is because the attempts failed and the conspirators therefore preserved silence concerning their plans.

The story of the arrival in this wilderness of the French refugees with their courtly manners and luxurious belongings, their trials and hardships in the new country and their ready adaptability and indomitable courage in making a new home for themselves is in itself a romance. But the Napoleonic episode by far surpasses it in in-

A rain the night before the battle of Waterloo overthrew an empire, changed the map of Europe and transplanted to the shore of the St. Lawrence some of the most ardent supporters of the Napoleonic dynasty. The sudden lifting of a fog off the coast of the island of St. Helena a few years later shattered the hopes which the refugees had cherished in the new land. Their stay in this country was short thereafter. but it was brilliant and to this day can be heard tales of the grand style of hiving which they introduced into the north

Count Le Ray de Chaumont, who was a supporter of the cause of Napoleon, was instrumental in bringing some of his followers into this region when they fled from France after the Restoration. Among those who arrived between 1815 and 1818 were Count Francis Peter Real, once Prefect of Police in Paris under Napoleon; Gen. Rolland, Lis son-in-law, Camille Arrand, Col. Jernaux, Prof. Pigeon, secretary to Count Real, and Capt. Louis Peugrat of the body

ard Napoleon.
These all settled at Cope Vincent, while at Evans Mills, near mough to be in constant touch with them, And Prince Murat and Joseph Bonaparte, the depend King of Spain. Count Real purchased a plot of of spain. Count Real purchased a flot of land and began the erection of the farnous "Cup and Saucer" house. This stood on Real street, so named, in his hor r, and it had a wide lawn in front sloping down to meet the waters of the St. Lawrence.

Most historians who have written on the subject have desired as increased to the statement of the statement have desired.

subject have derived an impression from the name and have averred that the house was octagonal in shape, but according to Mrs. Fraser, who lived there for many years the lower story was square. All the living apartments were on the ground floor and consisten of a large parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, two halls and six

French design of the period with oval tops.

A wide porch, supported by massive pillars, extended across the front or river side of

The upper story, or so-called "cup" was much smaller than the lower one and contained only two rooms, which were used by the Count and his secretary as laboratories. The Count dabbled quite extensively in the sciences, particularly chemistry and astronomy.

and astronomy.

This house was built for the reception of This house was built for the reception of Napoleon Bonaparte. In it a room was set apart and prepared for him. Here were placed some of his personal belongings which had been brought over by members of his staff. Decorations and furnishings far beyond any previous n the new country were lavished on this

The story has been handed down by thos The story has been handed down by those who heard it from the lips of some of the principal actors themselves that three attempts were made to abduct the Emperor from St. Helena. An American sea captain of a hardy and adventurous nature, who

The first two attempts to gain access to the island through the regular channels resulted in total failure. Every avenue was closely guarded by the British and every effort was met with a cunning equal to their own. Chagrined, but not disheartened, the rescuers were forced to leave without securing anything save a better knowledge of the situation, which they proceeded to make use of in their subsequent plans.

The third and last attempt involved a

plan to scale the precipitous rock near where the house of the captive stood, and by means of a rope ladder convey him to the ship below. This plan was formed after the schooner had been hovering around the island for weeks and months, dodging the alert British guardboats and slippin in now and then to study the formation of

It was known that the Emperor was wont to walk upon the bluff overlooking the ocean and would sometimes stand for hours at evening gazing out over the waters One dark night under cover of a fog, the vessel ran in close to the shore and a landing was made in a small boat.

A nimble young Frenchman had all but reached the top with the rope ladder when the fog suddenly lifted, disclosing a guardship bearing down the coast and necessi-tating the quick flight of the schooner. Those on shore barely escaped in time to be picked up by their friends on board. Shortly after this Napoleon died and the dream of his adherents on this continent was shattered

he knew of the plans for his that he believed in the zeal of his friends in this country is shown in a letter written by Count Bertrand, his companion in exile, o Joseph Bonaparie after the death of the

Emperor. He says: "The hope of leaving this dreadful country often presented itself to his imagination. We sometimes fancied that we were on the eve of starting to America; we made our plans; we read travels; we arrived at country, where we might hope to enjoy

is faded the dreams of the French refugees. The idea which united them religies. The idea which united them into a people separate and apart from the pioneers of the new country being destroyed, their nationality disappeared also. Amnesty was granted to the French refugees shortly after the death of Napoleon, and many of the exiles, with their courtly trappings, returned to their native country. Many others adopted the new one as their many others adopted the new one as their Many others adopted the new one as their home and were among the foremost in the development of the Northern counties. Count Real remained a resident of the "Cup and Saucer" house for several years and then he, too, returned to France. The room designed to be considered. room designed to be occupied by Napoleon was closed after his death and so remained until the house passed from the hands of

The old place was the scene of many a gay gathering of the French refugees and many notable visitors were entertained within its walls. In those days an exchange

of visits between the French families meant the passage of a small cavalcade, consisting of a great coach with its outriders and bands of retainers, over the forest-bordered trails and corduroy roads to an entertainment extending over weeks at a

Hither came Prince Murat from his Evans Mills home and the ex-King, Joseph Bona-parte, from his mansion near Natural Bridge. Here also stopped Lafayette on his tour through the United States and with him came Theophile Peugnet, who settled the region a name which s the symbol of integrity and local enter-

When Count Real returned to France the "Cup and Saucer" house was sold, with its furnishings, to Mr. Peugnet, who re-sided in it until it was destroyed. In 1853 Mr. Peugnet married the lady who is nov known in Cape Vincent as Mrs. Eliza Fraser ng taken as her second husband

David Fraser. fall of 1864, while the family were it breakfast, the house caught fire through he flames from the wide fireplace being blown against a curtain, and in spite of every fort it was consumed. A great many articles of historic value were lost. Where he old house stood there is now a flourishing rehard.

Among the articles saved from the fire now in the possession of Mrs. Fraser are a camp chest which was used by the Emperor, a jewel case, also carried by Napoleon; a light fowling piece presented to Mr. Peugnet by Joseph Bonaparte, a mahogany card table, which formerly belonged to Prince Murat at Evans Mills, and a cane resented by Lafayette as he left Cape

The camp chest is of black walnut, highly polished, a little over two feet in length, about helf that in width and about a foot in depth. Inside are sixty-seven com-partments to receive toilet articles. At ne end are deep compartments to hold ut glass bottles for cosmetics and colognes, in the cover was a space where a large nirror was fitted. It was originally lined

roughout with beautifully quilted silk. The jewel case is less than a foot long d about four inches wide, by three deep, is bound heavily in brass, with massive cass hinges and a complexity of locks

Many other articles possessed by Mrs. Fraser have a history connecting them with this time and these personages. Over er mantel hangs a large three-panelled or the Emperor. This is a very heavy lieve, nearly six feet in width, with a deep.

#### THE CHINAMAN IN BUSINESS. His Shrewdness Shown in a Contest With a San Francisco Irishman.

"The one affinity between an Irishman and a Chinaman is their obstinacy. In his mild, bland, non-vociferous fashion, I believe the average Chinese is a whole lot more pig-headed than the most stubborn Mulligan that ever came out of the Emerald Isle," said a California buyer. "Moreover, anybody who takes the ordinary, everyday Chinaman for an also-ran when it comes to the matter of business shrewdness is due to have the rudest sort of awakening if he acts upon that idea.

"I happened to be an inside observer of a battle that went on between a Chinaman named Tee Asoda and an Irishman named Mike Mclivaine for a couple of months early this year. For a good many years lee Asoda has been running a Chinese grocery store on a corner on the outskirts f Chinatown in San Francisco.

"In April last an Irishman from New York a ned Mike McIlvaine opened a gin mill next d or to Tee Asoda's corner grocery. McIlvaine didn't like the juxtaposiof the Chinaman, and, moreover, his business grew at such a rate that he thought he'd like to acquire Asoda's corner stand

in order to extend his saloon.

"So he went to the owner of the tenement property and asked him what rent Tee Asoda was paying for the property. Tee Asoda was paying for the property. Upon getting this information, he offered to pay one-fourth more rent than Asoda. to pay one-fourth more rent than associated if the proprietor of the property would chase Asoda out of the corner store.

"Td like to accommodate you," was the "that Tee Asoda has got a

owner's reply, 'but Tee Asoda has got a ouple of years yet running on his ten-year couple of years yet running on his ten-year lease of the corner, and I can't put him out. "McIlvaine was very much perturbed over this information, but there was nothing to be done. So he thought he'd try the bluff game of the Chinaman. "He went to Tee Asoda and told him if he

didn't move away from that corner he'd burn him out or blow him up with dynamite, or do a whole lot of other things equally ter-rible and disastrous. Tee Asoda just regard-ed the Irishman with an amused grin while he listened to all these threats, and, when McIlvaine had finished, the Chinaman told him, in excellent English, that he could go to the devil by the shortest route, that he, Tee Asoda, was on that corner to stay, and that all the Irishmen from San Francisco

to Connemara couldn't drive him out.
"So McIlvaine had to abandon thes tactics. But about a month later he had fixed up what looked like a genuine lease, which he said he had obtained on Tee Asoda's corner, and he flashed the same on Tee Asoda out of pure devilment.

"The Chinaman looked it over, and said:

"Two days later Tee Asoda walked into McIlvaine's saloon

" 'You got no lease on your saloon, hey?' said Tee Asoda to Mike McIlvaine. " 'An' phwat's thot t' yeez, ye pig-tailed divil?' inquired McIlvaine. " 'You got no lease, hey?' persisted Tee

Asoda.

"'Well, seein' it's none o' yeez's domned business,' angrily replied the Irishman, 'phwat's it t' yeez if Oi haven't? Oi'll hev th' lease on th' shop o' yeez bechunst now an' th' nixt fortnit.' "You move out o' here to-morrow,' said Tee Asoda quietly. 'I want room. Going

to rent to other man—Chinaman. You move out here to-morrow.'

"Well, McIlvaine just looked at Tee Asoda as if he thought the Chink had gone daft."

"Me move out o' me own place, is it?' he shouted at the Chinaman. Will, of all

-an' phwat fur, sez I, savin yer prisince, ye squint-eyed haythen?

"Because, replied Tee Asoda, deliberately, and looking the Irishman square in don't want you in my building. You move

"Then Tee Asoda walked out. McIlvaine rushed to the man from whom he had rented his saloon, and, of course, he found that Tee Asoda's tale was precisely true, for, contrary to the general impres sion, Chinamen generally speak the entire truth with reference to business matters. 'Yes.' said the former owner of the tenement property, 'the Chinaman came to me yesterday and asked me if I wanted

to sell the property as it stood. I did want to get rid of the property, but I didn't let on to Tee Asoda that I did. So he named me a figure—a good figure—and I trans-ferred the tenement to him by legal pro-cess to-day. I haven't yet had time to notify the tenants, including yourself that hereafter Tee Asoda will be your land-lord, but I shall do so within a day or so.' "Of course, McIlvaine was almost crazy at the idea of having a Chinaman for a landlord. He wouldn't pipe down, however, and he tried to thrash Tee Asoda when the latter insisted that McIlvaine would have to move out of his saloon on the

landlord, however, a half-dozen Chinks with long knives came pouncing out of the back of Tee Asoda's store and McIlvaine took to his heels. He was out of business on the following day. A well-placed Chink is a pretty hard individual

o get away with in any sort of transaction

### that is in any way even up at the start Killed by Lightning 150 Feet Under round

From the Denver Republican.

CRIPPLE CREEK Col., Aug. 7—Anthon Dean, aged 24 years, a miner on the propert of the Colorado and Pike's Peak Consolida lated Company on North Bernard Creek was instantly killed by lightning at 11:30 o'clorabis morning Dean and his partner. Welf, were working in the bottom of the shaft 50 feet from the surface. An electric storn has raging and the fatal bolt found in the riple a conductor down the shaft. Sell as knocked down and stunned, but otherise is uninjured. From the Denver Republican.

# THOSE ILL-NOURISHED MINERS

NOT LOW WAGES BUT PARSIMONY KEEPS THEIR HEALTH POOR.

They Belong to the Class of Immigrants Which Is Willing to Live in Misery to Return Home With a Fortune-They Hate the Strike, but Fear to Desert.

WILKES-BARRE, Aug. 16.-Not long ago the Navy Department representatives who came into the coal fields to look for recruits just after the anthracite strike got under way, reported that the miners were bad material because they were ill-nourished and physically below par. This statement was seized upon in certain quarters and made the test of many discourses. It was brought forward as convincing testimony that the complaints of insufficient pay were well-founded. If the miners were illnourished, it was argued, it was because they could not buy sufficient food out of their earnings to get a proper amount of food, let alone clothing and the opportunity to get something out of life beyond a mere existence.

And this made people up this way who are familiar with miner ways smile, just as did the misery yarns and the misery pictures in which the yellow journals revelled during the strike of 1900. As a matter of fact, if the miner is ill-nourished it is because be elects not to eat enough food.

There are two broad general groups of miners. One group is improvident and extravagant and the other is thrifty to the last degree of self-denial. The extravagant ones, as all the tradesmen here and it other mining centres testify, buy lavishly of the highest priced food articles there are in the market, and, if they are not given overmuch to drink, they dress well, getting their clothes made to order and of good material.

Right here it may be said that in no industrial centre of the country are the school children better dressed and tidier than in the anthracite coal region. As for the congregations of miners and their families who turn out on Sundays to the churches, their well-dressed, comfortable appearance astonishes the stranger who comes into the coal regions with his ideas formed from the slanderous stories of misery and squalor which have gone abroad cerning its inhabitants. No one, in fact resents these stories more than do the miners and the miners' wives and children themselves. In the early days of the present strike the newspapers that came in for their bitterest denunciations were those which represented them, both in pictures and in talk, as in rags and gaunt and haggard from privation and want. The correspondent of one of the offending papers was pounced upon in a village near here one day and good-naturedly dragged from house to house while the women showed him their silk dresses and stores of finery and good clothing.

This is one group. With another group, largely consisting of foreigners, it is quite another story. In coal-region classifica-tion all non-English-speaking miners are "foreigners." A man may be a Welshman, a Scotchman or an Englishman, and does not matter whether he has been her two months or twenty years, whether a naturalized American or a British bject, he is never a "foreigner" and subject, he is never a speaks with a certain condescension of "foreigners." All foreigners are divide into two groups—"Hunks" and "Hikes Everybody who is not an Italian is a "Hunk." Everybody who is neither a Polander, a Lithuanian nor a Hungarian is a "Hike."

With the vast majority of the "Hunks" d the "Hikes" there is one ambition. at is to amass \$6,000 and go back to the ntry and live in affluence ever after-Why \$6,000 and not \$5,000 or \$7,000 is the goal is more or less of a mystery. Probably some retiring miner with \$6,000 and the swath the \$6,000 enabled him to \$6.000 cut established the standard. But however that may be, \$6,000 is the high-water mark toward which many strive and which some few attain. Others quit with \$3,000 or \$4,000, and some with even smaller sums. just in proportion to their tenacity and energy. But saving a capital ahead, a capital on which to retire to some little plot of land in the old country, is the object of all or nearly all the "Hunks" and the "Hikes" in the mines.

To this end they scrimp and save and deny themselves even a proper amount of nourishment. A group of a dozen o more will live together in one shanty, with one woman to cook and do the work for all. Sometimes each buys his own supply of food and eats separately. Then there of food and eats separately. Then there is a rivalry as to who can get along on the least. In this starvation competition the small, wiry chap has the advantage over the big, deep-clasted fellow with more boiler surface to keep heated and more area of muscle to keep supplied. Often, too, the little wiry chap is a better miner than the big area. than the big one, gets out more tons of coal and earns more money to stow away

coal and earns more money to stow away in the savings banks.

In some of these "Hunk" or "Hike" warrens, where twelve, fifteen or more persons burrow, they pool their food contributions and all eat from a common table. The cost of food for each man is counted extravagant if it amounts to \$4 a month. It oftener falls below \$3-just enough to keep body and soul together and a sufficient reserve strength to do the day's work. The food is cooked, dumped into a dishpan in the middle of the table and each fishes it out for himself with a fork. each fishes it out for himself with a fork if there is extravagance in table untensil-with a jack-knife or a stiletto, if the diner are down to the stern realities of money saving. This dishpan is a wonderful utensil in the "Hunk-Hike" domestic economy. Between meals it serves for other purposes that need not be described

That people who live in this way are

ill-nourished and physically too far below par to meet the requirements for service

in the navy or army, follows as a matter of course. A physician who has had a long experience in hospitals in the anthracite coal country was speaking of this only a few days before the statement from the Navy Department representatives was published. It was the common experience of physicians in the mining country hos-pitals, he said, that these "foreign" miners went to pieces under very slight ailments Ill nourished and having lives without even rudimentary attention to hygiene their power of resistance was of the lowest Aliments, which even an average amount their power of resistance was of the lowest. Aliments which even an average amount of vitality would tide them over, prove sufficient to carry them off in short order. Cuts and other physical injuries are obstinate, slow to heal and always carry with them danger of grave complications.

But this deplorable physical condition has nothing to do with the wages they earn It has everything to do with their eagerness to save money. And they do save money. The man who was caught after the stonethrowing incident at the Shenandoah cam of the Twelfth Regiment the other day had \$100 in his pocket and an account of \$3,100 in the bank. If the duration of the strike were dependent upon the financial ability of this group of miners to hold out agains resumption of work, it would continue indefinitely. But it is precisely these people who chafe most under the idieness which keeps them from adding to their savings

That is a form of demand upon the say ings bank paying teller, accompanied with a savage bang of the bank book on the counter, which is becoming more and more frequent as the strike drags its slow lengt along from weeks into months. Un doubtedly fully \$5 per cent. of these miners would jump at the chance to go back to work to-morrow if they dared face the contumely and actual physical danger which each individually knows would be

and compels them to draw from what the

his were he to take such a step.

There is a large, incoheren' mass of miners who want to go to work, faced by a small, compact, organized body, who by

every device and threat seek to prolong the strike. The leaders of this small dominant body are doubly desperate in their resistance to the undercurrent of discontent because, whether rightly or wrongly, they believe from the bottom of their hearts that the collapse of the strike their hearts that the collapse of the strike means for them a settlement of accounts which will leave them very much on the

#### wrong side of the ledger. NEW WAR MATERIAL.

The World's Gunpowder Factories - A Helmet of Chromium Steel-A New Color for Torpedo Boats in War Time.

It is interesting to note that powder nanufactured for guns remained an article of export up to the middle of the nineteenth century, and after a brief term, during which every nation made its own powder, is again an article of export, and is likely to remain so for some time o come. The original invention for black gun-

powder was slow to develop, so that for a long time no great improvements took place, and consequently there was no rivalry in this respect between nations. But, as time went on and improvements began, each nation felt the necessity of having its own powder factories, at least for military purposes, under State control, all foreigners being carefully exluded from working in them. Other onsiderations led to the same result, such as the danger of transportation (although that has been practically overcome by our easy-running railways of to-day). Again, the various nations, in time of peace, used so little that a few factories could produce all that was needed, and no extensive plants were required. Finally, the greatest reason was that the process of manufacture as so simple, and the necessary ingredients

o abundant and easily obtained, that no nation had any difficulty in establishing its own factories. This is the most important point of difference between the old powder and the new, between the past and the present.

The invention of cotton powder, or gunotton, in Austria, of compressed black owder in the United States and Germany, and of Nobel's explosive gelatine in Engand, changed all this, and powders and explosives became once again articles of production on a large scale. The manufacture of these articles of commerce was abandoned by all those States in which the necessary ingredients and chemical reagents were not commercially manufactured, such as sulphuric and nitric acids, alcohol, ether, phenol and other similar tar products Modern powders require long and complex chemical processes, not only for their manufacture, but also for obtaining the original ingredients, hence, the plants for the factories are very extensive, and nations which did not possess, as articles of commerce, the ingredients and reagents in sufficient quantity, could not compete with those that did.

But, the desire of each nation to possess its own powder, and the best, was still strong, and almost every nation invented a special powder and kept the process of manufacture secret. The next discovery, however, was that the arm for the old powder would not do for the new, and that the arm, the powder charge and the projectile were not three independent things, but had to be coordinated for harmonious action. Then began the struggle, lasting for thirty years, between gun and powder, every new powder causing a change in the gun, and every new gun suggesting a new The test of all material, however, principally in colonial wars, has gradually led to some uniformity of opinion as regards powder, and to-day all the military powders used are conall the military powders used are con-prised under two classes: gun cotton powder

and nitro-glycerine powders.

France was the first to use gun cotton in a military gunpowder, but Germany was the first to develope this manufacture ories of guncotton powders, but they are worked according to German pro The United States Navy early adopted guncotton as the proper explosive torpedoes and has long been manu-ing it. Russia has lately added uota to the world's inventive work by invention of pyrocollodion, considered by some experts the best of the guncotton

powders.

Germany stands preëminent as a powder making nation; nearly all the nations which do not possess their own national powder factories use its powder—the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chili, the United States of Colombia, Spain, Holland, Mexico, Servia, Turkey and Uruguay, besides Denmark, Larger Powers and Sweden Turkey and Uruguay, besides Denmark, Japan, Portugal, Roumania and Sweden, which use German powder in part. The great German powder works are the national works at Spandau, those at Cologne-Rothweil, and those at Troisdorf.

Italy's powder works are located at Avigliana and Fontana Livi. The Russian powder is made at Ochta and Michailow-Shosta, the Swiss powder at Worblaufen, the Belgian at Wetteren, and France, England and Austria, Hungary, have the England and Austria-Hungary have their

In order that the field artillery may do its 'ull duty on the battlefield it is generally admitted that the cannoneers should if practicable, be protected against infantry and shrapnel fire. The cannoneers are partially protected by the shield used or he modern rapid-fire field pieces. In order to more fully protect them. France is ex-perimenting with chromium steel helmets for the cannooneers who carry the ammunition between limbers or caissons and pieces, since they are entirely exposed luring their passage from one to the other

Germany is engaged in experiments to determine the best color for torpedo boats to lessen their visibility by day. Deep black has been in general use for the past twenty years, but now these smaller vessels are to receive a gray-brown color. Of course, there is no single color that is best for all geographical regions, but this has been found the most effective for the purpose in the North Sea, and generally in northern waters. The German battleships are painted gray-blue, as being the least visible by day, since, with that color, they do not stand out in a marked way against the water, the sky, the coast or the powder stocke. The British gave their earliest torpedo boat destroyers a gray color, and the French tried that color on their warships years ago. Both nations, however, gave t up, because in some waters and under certain conditions of light the gray-brown was more readily visible than black Nevertheless, Germany has now decided on it, after exhaustive experiments.

#### CHINESE FARMERS IN LUCK. Truckers Over at Astoria Making Lots of Money This Year.

The Chinamen who are market gardening out at Astoria have begun to feel the same prosperity that is coming to the farmers out West. Lee Wah, who has a truck farm on the road opposite St. Michael's Cemetery said yesterday that he had never made money so easily as this year.

There never was such a demand for vegetables. Lee Wah says he has made more than \$1,200 so far this year out of his green stuff. His customers are the Chinese laundrymen who go to Mott street on Sundays to do their marketing. the Chinese People out at Astoria say the Chinese truck farmers ought to be prosperous. They are always puttering around in their gardens. From long before daylight until long after dark they are out there. Every

Cay they are at work.

There are four or five other Chinese truck farmers in Astoria besides Lee Wah. They are several thousand dollars to the good already this season.

# MEALS 10 CENTS AND NO CARE.

DECATUR'S LEADING CITIZENS TRY CO-OPERATIVE EATING.

Michigan Village Thinks It Has Shown Big Cities How to Solve the Servant Question - Low Cost Does Not Bar Cookles and Doughnuts From Breakfast.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 16.—Decatur, a rosperous little village twenty-five miles west of Kalamazoo, on the main line of the Michigan Central Railroad, is the scene f an interesting experiment with a plan solve the problem of economical living and to do away with the servant question. Briefly stated, the idea is the mainte-

nance of a common table by some twentyfive of the leading families of the town, about one hundred persons being served in this way. A place for the experiment was found in a vacant shop building, which has been fitted up for the purpose.

The third week of the experiment ended at noon to-day. It is admitted that some mistakes have been made but these are being corrected as they appear; and the promoters of the enterprise are sanguine as to the outcome.

The first week the cost averaged 121/2 cents a meal for each person. The second week the cost was 10 cents. This last week was the expectation that the latter figure would be somewhat decreased. The exact cost has not yet been figured out. When it is considered that a variety of plain foods, all of the best quality, were furnished, the result seems fairly satisfactory. L. G Stewart, a merchant, first thought f the plan. W. H. White, who is postmaster of the town, was seized with enthusiasm when he heard of it. He got out a sheet of paper and a pencil and began to figure.

Why, it's easy," he exclaimed, after he had covered half the sheet with pencil marks. "Of course it can be done. As I figure it we can serve our meals for about eight cents apiece.

Mr. Stewart was asked to tell about the undertaking

"There were two chief considerations, he said. "First, I thought it would be a great convenience for the business men of the village, who are often hurried at lunch ime and do not like to leave their stores.

"Then, even in this little village, the servant question cuts considerable of a figure. The girls prefer to work in the shops or in the fruit fields and it is difficult to get competent held. I had experienced some difficulty in these respects and so I began to figure.

"The result was the organization of this coperative scheme. We do not have a formal organization, nor keep elaborate books. The best people in the village are interested. They include Postmaster White, Lawyer A. L. Moulton, who is editor of the local paper, and in fact a good share of the business men. We have not taken in everybody, of course, and so far we have got along very nicely." Mr. Stewart proceeded to explain the

practical working of the plan. Two competent cooks were engaged and a sufficient number of waiters to serve the different families promptly. Each family has its able, except that several families, condisting of only two persons, may be seated at one table. A strict account of everything is kept and at the end of each week all bills are

audited and the expense divided pro rata. In this settling of accounts everything s included, such as rent, fuel and lights. When the bills for the week are settled the organization owes nothing and has as assets whatever may be left over in the ommissary department.

best meats. Our butter is creamery butter and all the rest of the materials are equally good. "The management is in the hands of an Executive Committee of five elected for thirty days and the menu for each week

Stewart, "the best groceries

is prepared by another committee of five. The Executive Committee at present consists of Postmaster W. H. White, A. L. Moulton, Mrs. H. C. Lamond Mrs. George Adams and myself.
"I believe that the same plan could be worked to advantage in the large cities and it would go far to solve the vexatious servant question. It seems to me that it would be feasible to secure some dwelling, for instance, and fit it up for the purpose. It would then be possible to have private

fining rooms only the cuisine common. Of course we have made some mistakes We have more waiters than we need and I am not sure that we could not make our ourchases to better advantage if we pu all this into the hands of a manager."

Mrs. H. C. Lamond who is a member of the Executive Committee was asked for sample menu. She furnished

following: Fried Potatoes Doughnut Coffee, Chocolate Coffee, DINNER.

Roast Beef. Roast Pork.

Gravy Dressing. Bolled Potatoes.

Tea, hot or coid.

Taploca Pudding. Apple Fie.

White Bread. SUPPER.

Cream Potatoes. Cream Potatoes.
Cold Meats.
Warm Bread. Cake. Plum Sauce.
Tea, hot or cold.

She was asked if the plan worked well and if it was economical.

"It has its advantages and some disadvantages," she replied. "Whether it is advantages," she replied. "Whether it is economical or not depends somewhat on the style in which a person is accustomed to live; whether one keeps servants or not, for instance. But, considering merely what is furnished, it certainly is economical.

"We are able to get better dishes at lower control of the style of

cost than if we set a separate table. The plan enables us to buy at wholesale and we reap the advantages.
"Take the matter of roasts, as a point of illustration. A good roast of meat is not an economical thing for a small family to buy. You cannot get a good roast unless it weighs several pounds, and the small family finds on its hands a large remnant,

matter how clever the housewife is in planning.
"By this method we get twenty-pound roasts and of course we get the best. Then our bread is baked fresh every day in our own ovens and that is a fine feature.
"We have our individual tables. table there are three families, each con-

not all of which can well be utilized,

sisting of husband and wife.
"We each furnish "We each furnish our own silver and we have a vase in the centre of the table which we keep filled with flowers. We take turns in furnishing the table linen. Our silver is taken up, cleansed and put back in the places we occupy respectively. You see, we save a good deal of work,

we save on our linen and altogether have found that the plan takes considerable responsibility off my shoulders. If the scheme were carried out in a little different way we could go still further and have a laundress come in and do the table linen which would take some more care off our Mrs. Lamond explained that the waiters

Mrs. Lamond explained that the waiters had been neatly attired in white aprons and caps and said that altogether quite a homelike effect had been accomplished. Some difficulty had been found is buying from one of the butchers. One was willing to sell his meats at wholesale, but the other refused to do so, arguing that the people who had gone into the project would have been good customers at retail prices if they had not conceived this notion, and that they must continue to pay accordingly. that they must continue to pay accordingly

Those who are managing the enterprise expect to have no difficulty in improving the service and making it a success.

PLAYGROUNDS OF AMERICA.

It is thirty-three years since the last spike was driven on the transcontinenta railroad that linked our East and West coasts. Six lines now cross the continent and many branch lines climb all the more important passes and reach all the most interesting regions. The scenic wonder of our country are every year becoming

more easily accessible. We have witnessed, in the past three years, a new development of the tourist traffic. Excursion tickets to all the great est attractions between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Coast have been offered at greatly reduced rates, so that it is now possible for persons of even moderate means to see the glories of our Western mountains, lakes, waterfalls and glaciers and to benefit by the bracing air of our greatest highlands. The railroads are now able to carry passengers to all the regions of greatest attractiveness. Much more remains to be done before

our largest playgrounds may be visited with the greatest comfort and pleasure Hotels must be built at all the leading centres of interest. There must be wagon roads or good trails and bridle paths to every special feature of interest and to every point where a particularly fine view may be obtained. These essentials have now been provided in abundance at some of our most developed Western resorts like the Yellowstone Park and the Yosemite Valley and they are multiplying at many other places from the glaciers of Montana to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. Every year is marking an advance in the ease and comfort with which these wonderful attractions may be reached without excessive cost; such attractions as Lake Tahoe, w ich Mark Twain believed was the fairest picture the whole earth affords, the Yosemite Fall with its three plunges, from the heights a half-mile down into the valley below, the mineral springs surpassing those of Switzerland, of which not one-fourth have yet even been named. the crumbling homes of the prehistoric cave dwellers scattered over thousands of square miles, the stupendous canons of which no other portion of the world has a counterpart, and many other sources of recreation and enjoyment.

No other country in the world has playgrounds so great in extent and so varied in interest. Enormous wealth is obtained from the mines of the West but the day is coming when the monetary value of the scenic attractiveness of the great Western plateaus will be worth as much to that region as its mines of silver and gold. It will be to our advantage to study the means by which some other nations are turning their natural scenery to most profitable account. Everybody knows that Switzerland

argely owes its wealth and prosperity to its barren rocks and ice-clad mountains. About 3,000,000 tourists annually visit the little republic and leave there during the season from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Most of them come from the surrounding countries in excursion parties conducted at very small cost. Most of the tourists spend only a few dollars, but the aggregate amounts to a very large sum. The Swiss Government fixes very small rates on all the lines of lake and railroad travel; a good service of diligences is maintained on all the great Alpine roads; bridle paths and trails are numerous, all points of view and all mountains that afford fine sceners are made accessible, the towns make paths for tourists and everybody interested in the tourist industry contributes to the fund raised by the Alpine societies for building shelters for mountain climbers; in other words, everything is done to make "the playground of Europe," as attractive and enjoyable as possible. The employees of the summer hotels receive several mil-"We get the best of everything," said lion dollars in wages and other millions re earned by the souvenir and other industries supported by tourists. Most of the thoroughfares in large parts of the Austrian Alps are well kept wagon roads and footpaths, the existence of scores of out of the way hotels and hamlets depending upon these excellent means of passage.

Norway has only begun, within the past few years, to turn her unsurpassed scenery to good account. The income derived from tourists in 1894 is said to have been about \$2,700,000; and Consul Nelson writes from Bergen that the opinion is general there that the profits from tourists may easily be doubled as soon as the natural scenic and hygienic conditions of the mountains are made more easily available by good roads, hotels and mountain resorts and adequate means of transportation. With these conveniences only partly developed the tourist traffic is constantly growing and it is estimated, this year that at least 30,000 foreigners will visit the country during the summer.

The importance of building good mountain roads in any region to which tourists are to be attracted is illustrated by the interesting story which Mr. James W. Abbott has recently written of the building of the Mears road from Denver to San Juan, 400 miles, where for nearly half the distance only the crudest of Indian trails had existed. In the early '70s Otto Mears began to build this wonderful mountain road that gave him the title, "The Pathfinder of San Juan," by which he will always be known in Colorado history. He built the road through deep canons and over the highest of passes, and opened to the world a region of great and enduring value both for its mineral wealth and its scenic splendor. In the wildest part of the Uncompangre Canon, so high above the boiling river that it looked like a silver ribbon shimmering in the depths below, men let down by ropes carved in the almost vertical wall of the frowning precipice a shelf, and from it made the road. It is still the most remarkable piece of mountain road ever constructed in the United States. Tourists may now go to the San Juan disrict by rail, but hundreds make the long trip every year by the Mears road in order to improve this superior opportunity for enjoying the scenery.

All the conveniences required for tourist traffic have now been provided in the Catskills, the White Mountains and other parts of the Appalachians, and they are paying good interest on the capital invested, for they are attracting every year hundreds of thousands of tourists and summer boarders. It will not be many years before similar conveniences are provided at scores of points of still greater interest among our Western mountains. Our Western, as well as our Eastern, playgrounds will be well supplied with hotels. nns, boarding houses, bathhouses, tennis courts, golf links and boats for the lakes. The streams will be kept stocked with fish, and efficient guides will be provided wherever they may be serviceable. As in Switzerland, these conveniences will not necessarily be elaborate or expensive. The matter of expense will not deter Americans from visiting our greatest playgrounds any more than it does the English, French and Germans from enjoying the Alps. Hundreds of thousands may go to the parks, the lakes, the glaciers and canons of our piateaus. The records of our railof our placeaus. The records of our rain-road passenger departments show that the tourist traffic to the West is growing every year; but the present traffic will seem very small in comparison with that which we shall see within the next decade.

## A PEST OF THE HEMLOCK BELT

WOODSMEN HATE THE SPINI. ARMORED PORCUPINE.

Little Beasts That Know Not Fear and Will Fight to the Death if Attacked -Their Passion for Salt a Cause of

Trouble in Any Camp With a Sait Barrel CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, Pa., Aug. 13 -There are more hedgehogs or porcupines. as the natives call them, in the hembek forests of northwestern Pennsylvania than anywhere else in the East," said an old Potter county woodsman. \*They are curious creatures, and a great pest about lumber and hunting camps.

"A peculiarity of these spiny-armored little beasts is their fondness for sait. If the four sides of a lumber shanty be salted from ground to roof the porcupines would eat it down over the heads of the inmates, and not leave an unsalted splinter of it to mark where it stood. They do not care for a man or twenty men when there is a salt barrel in camp, and they will persist in getting at it as long as one of them is left alive

"An old lumber shanty in the McKean county woods, occupied by two bark peelers, was raided one night by a drove of little porcupines. They came from all directions, waked the inmates of the cabin by scurrying over them, and kept them awake a long time afterward by their determination to take possession of the place. The bark peelers fought the persistent little animals with their axes and it was not until they had killed the whole drove, thirty in number, did they possess their shanty again in peace.

"But the next night the place was attacked by another detachment as large as the one that had come the night before. The bark peelers, anticipating a second visit, had closed up every aperture through which the first lot of porcupines had got into the shanty. But this did not deter the second attacking party which promptly set to work to knaw a way to the interior, In a short time three different entrances were made by the sharp toothed and industrious beasts, and the two bark peelers found themselves under the necessity of either spending the night fighting porcupines again or surrendering the premises

to the determined invaders. "Before taking any decisive action the bark peelers sat down to see what the purpose of the raiders was. The porcupines paid no attention whatever to the menbut scrambled to a corner of the shanty where an empty pork barrel stood, a relia of some previous occupancy of the premises. The animals attacked the barrel and in less than an hour had eaten off its saltsaturated staves and hoops until there were

but a few rejected fragments left. Then they departed as quickly as they had come. "You don't have to skirmish around much to get feed to fatten a hemiock belt porcu-pine. Just sprinkle salt a-plenty over a stick of cordwood, or a sawleg, and he'll eat the whole thing, and enjoy it like you would

mince-pie.

"The customary diet, though, of these curious creatures is hemlock browse. They make themselves a home in a hollow log, or under the roots of some old tree, but always within reach of a big hemlock. The hemlock is their pasture, and beaten paths show how they make their trips to and from their homes and their feeding places. The porcupine climbs a tree as readily as a squirrel would, provided some one doesn't sneak up and cut its tail off while the animal is on its way up the tree. The porcupine's tail is a most important factor or cupine s tail is a most important factor in the climbing, for the animal uses it to propel itself upward, working in unison with its sharp nails. Bereft of its tail the porcupine cannot go further up the tree, and it will not come down without it. If any one should catch a porcupine climbing an arrange should catch a porcupine climbing of closes. a tree and should chop its tail off close, it will stop right where it is and will stay there and starve to death, unless some one

"Once up the tree, the porcupine goes out on a big limb, and, pulling the small branches in with one paw, browses on the pungent leaves. In going through the woods you will find little mounds of these woods you will find little mounds of these fine leaves on the ground beneath hemlock trees. That means that a porcupine is feed-ing in the tree, the leaves on the ground, being those that he has dropped in his feast. Sometimes a porcupine will remain in a hemlock tree a week at a time, hugging close to the trunk at night and feeding during the day. The odd little beast is the only living thing that eats the foliage of the hemlock.

of the hemlock.

"While the hemlock belt porcupine is "While the hemlock belt porcupine is "Totally dreaded" entirely harmless, it is greatly dreaded by hunters and is a great annoyance to rappers. It seems to be an impossibility to train out of any dog an inborn predi-lection for fighting this animal. The besttrained deerhound or bear dog will stop on the trail to have a fight with a porcupine, and, although the dog generally suc ceeds in time in killing his game, it is always with more or less wear and tear to himself. He is sure to have his mouth and nose filled with the porcupine's sharp quills during the fight. The pain they inflict maddens him, and he pitches in fiereer than ever, only to receive another quiver full of the keen little weapons the porcu-

pine carries all over his body.

"Many a valuable hunting dog has been ruined by these quills, so many of the poisonous shafts entering his mouth and nose as to destroy his nose, if not injuring him so that he has to be killed. So an important part of a hunter's equipment when going further in the hemlock belt when going further in the hemicox beit woods is a pair of pincers, with which, in case his dogs tackle porcupines, the quills may be extracted at once. They cannot be pulled out with one's fingers and many a hunter, not having pincers at hand, has been forced to extract porcu-

pine quills from his dog's nose with his teeth or lose his dog.

Then the snooping little beasts nose around the trapper's marten and other traps, and although they pay with their lives for their inquisitiveness, they are worthless to the trapper, and spoil his

### chances for game that is valuable PRENTICE AND THE RATTLER. An Interesting Situation in the Shack of &

Western Citizen. KENNEWICK, Wash., Aug. 12 - Every time John Prentice rolls over in bed at night, a big rattlesnake lifts its ugly head and burr-r-rs, and some night there promises to be a battle between the two.

Ten days ago Prentice first heard the warning bur-r-r of the rattle in his shack. He is an old Westerner and dwells on the bank of the Columbia, half a mile from Kennewick and just across the river from

His cabin is a one-room affair in the midst of a wild, sparsely settled, sage brush country, and is piled high on one side with plunder gathered from the river. Here are dozens of heavy boxes and other articles

which would take half a day to drag out Prentice heard the rattler, looked twice the boxes and then decided not to interfere with the intruder enseenced beamd the mass of rubbish. He shifted his bed little and gave up half his house to the snake. The rattlesnake bur-r-rs at move Prentice makes, but the nervy erner pays little attention to it.

On one side of the shack dweller as he on one sade of the shade dweller, a bettle of approved snake bite.

"If I see that snake first, heaven help him," remarked Prentice yesterday. If he gets in on me first, here's the snake bite.

## Hundreds of Clever Advertisers

m safe either way.

-like other intelligent and discerning citizens, male and female—have learned that THE SIN and THE EVENING SIN are at the top of the heap That's why THE SIN's advertising grows so rapidly.—Adv.